प्राथमिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य और मौलिक अधिकार बनाना

723. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री 10 जुलाई को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न 343 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य और मौलिक अधिकार बनाने संबंधी विधेयक पर चल रहा विचार अब किस चरण में है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार बच्चों की बदहाली कुपोषण तथा विद्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विधेयक को संसद के इसी सत्र में लाने का विचार रखती है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी): (क) और (ख) 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों को नि:शुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करने के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने तथा 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों को शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बच्चों के माता-पिता/अभिभावकों का मौलिक कर्तव्य बनाने के लिए 24 जुलाई, 1997 को राज्य सभा में संविधान (83वां संशोधन) विधेयक पेश किया गया था। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध विभाग की संसदीय स्थायी समिति द्वारा इस विधेयक की जांच की गई है।

Service condition of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas vis-a-vis Navodaya Vidyalayas

724. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions of teachers working in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas are at par;

(b) if not, what are the broad differences; and

(c) the measures proposed to extend pension scheme in respect of all categories of teachers working under the Minister of Human Resource Development?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) : The service conditions of Navodaya Vidyalayas teachers in terms of emoluments and other benefits are at par with the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas except that Navodaya Vidyalaya teachers do not have the facility of Pension and Death-cum Retirement Gratuity. The responsibilities of teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas also vary from that of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers as Navodaya Vidyalayas are residential schools.

(c) The teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Centre Tibetan Schools Administration are already covered by the Pension scheme. The Government has no accepted the proposal for introduction of Pension Scheme for the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti on account of this scheme being costlier than Contributory Provident Fund and its wider implications on other autonomous bodies.

Vocational Education Scheme

725. MISS MABEL REBELLO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vocational Education Scheme was introduced at the school level in the mid seventies;

(b) whether the scheme has yielded desired results;

(c) whether the funds allocated to States for this Scheme are being used or are lying unused;

(d) whether there are competent, qualified staff as full time teachers for the vocational education scheme in States, particularly Madhya Pradesh;

(e) what was the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for this Scheme for 1997-98 and how much was spent by the State; and

(f) how many trained persons are employed by the industry in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) : The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is being implemented since 1988 and the revised programme is in operation from 1993. The Scheme did not yield the desired results.

(c) Of the funds released under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education to the States/UTs more than 80% has been utilised by the States/UTs.

(d) As per findings of the Operations Research Group who had made an evaluation of the Scheme in 1996, a large proportion of